EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL RETURNS A TO E AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPILING THEM.

1. The revenue year commences on 1st July and ends on 30th June. The returns are due in this office on or before the 15th August following.

2. *Table A.*—Table A consists of four sections, *viz.*, A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4, and contains figures for districts (pages 7-15) as well as for taluks (pages 28-102).

3. *Table A-1.*—Column 2 shows the gross area as ascertained by the Survey and Settlement Department, and is subject to correction according as errors are discovered in resurvey of tracts.

(*a*) Column 3 shows the areas of alienated tracts (such as Jahgir, Jodi, Sarvamanyam and Kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other sections of the table are not at present forthcoming in whole or in part. When such statistics become available, the area in this column will be reduced and that in column 4 will correspondingly be increased.

(*b*) Column 4 gives the remainder which is dealt with in Tables A-2 and A-3.

4. *Table A-2.*—Column 2 "Forest" means any land classified or administered as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped. Details of these should be invariably noted at foot of the return.

(*a*) Column 3 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (gomal lands and kavals of sorts), public topes and Government plantations, and also all lands covered by buildings, roads, water, etc., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. When, with due sanction, any of these areas are made available for cultivation, they should be transferred from this column to column 5 or 6. The extent of "Pot Kharab" forming part of survey numbers should be included under this column, the same being excluded from columns 4, 5 and 6.

(*b*) Column 4 shows the area of assessed unoccupied land.

(*c*) Columns 5 and 6 show the areas of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Kabulibanjar") and cultivated respectively as found in the abstract at foot of the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3). Minor Inams in Government villages are included herein. In Mysore there is no system of fallows properly so called. Column 5 will therefore show land in occupation kept uncultivated from whatever cause.

(*d*) The total of these five columns will, of course, equal the figure shown in column 4 of Table A-1.

(*e*) Columns 8 to 12 show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.

(*f*) Columns 14 to 17 should contain the actual area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

5. *Table A-3.*—This is based entirely on the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3), and shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in column 42. The area dealt with is that shown in column 6 of Table A-2. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate is made by the shanbhog on his own judgment. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. The failure of the crop should affect not its area but its

out-turn. Where fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops, the area sown by the first sowing should be omitted. The crops to be selected for inclusion in certain heads of this table are as follows :—

Column 9.—*Gram* (pulse) should include horse gram, Bengal gram, green and black grams.

Column 10.—*Other food grains including pulses.*—Same, haraka, navane, avare or ballar, tuvar or togari, tadagani or alasandi, etc.

Column 15.—*Others (oil-seeds).*—Castor, oil-seeds, inferior sesamum (hutchellu), groundnut or nelakadalekayi, honge, ippe, etc.

Column 17.—*Condiments and spices.*—Pepper, cardamom, chillies, cummin seeds, coriander seeds, ginger, mustards, turmeric, onions, garlic, menthya, etc.

Column 22.—*Others (fibres).*—Pundi, sanabu, etc.

Column 27.—*Others (dyes).*—Rangumale, etc.

Column 29.—*Coffee* should be both malnad and maidan. The area covered by both mature and immature plants should be entered.

Column 36.—*Fodder crops.* Kaki jola, etc.

Column 37.—*Orchards and garden produce.*—Mango, apples, figs, plantains, oranges, pomegranates, etc. The area of cocoanut, areca and betel-leaf gardens should also be included.

Column 38.—*Miscellaneous food crops.*—Vegetable gardens, potatoes, etc.

Column 39.—*Miscellaneous non-food crops.*—Mulberry, etc.

6. *Table A-4.*—This table deals with agricultural stock and should include live-stock in Municipalities. Oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "young stock" in this return.

Until 1898-99, statistics of live-stock were collected every year by the shanbhog and patel of each village by enquiry and inspection, as a part of the year's jamabandi routine. Government directed, in their Order No. 7601—615, dated 24th April 1899, a quinquennial census to be taken and the repetition of the figures of such census as statistics for the ensuing four years. The figures contained in the statement for the two years 1910-11 and 1911-12 are those obtained at the census of January 1911.

7. *Table B.*—This is a statement showing the average for the year of the prices current of certain articles. It is printed in this collection, as Part III.

8. *Table C.*—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue, or in the other words, the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table (for the Mysore State) relates is entirely raiyatwari.

(*a*) Column 3 (*a*) represents the area of alienated villages, plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in Sirkar villages (4 of Table A-2). The area of minor inams is not, however, included in this column, as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

(*b*) Column 3 (*b*) represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and should therefore exhibit the total of the areas shown in columns 2 and 3 of Table A-2.

(*c*) Column 4 (*a*) exhibits the area of occupied lands (Sirkar and minor Inam) in Government villages and should therefore equal the sum total of the figures in column 5 and column 6 of Table A-2 (current fallows and net area cropped during the year).

(*d*) Column 4 (*b*) exhibits the area actually cultivated. The figure under column 6 of Table A-2 will therefore be repeated here.

(*e*) Column 5 should exhibit the total realizable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue of the whole district for the year after excluding arrears for past years. The figure to be entered here will therefore be that which represents the fixed demand under these heads *plus* Miscellaneous Land Revenue and *minus* remissions under defined rules, and *minus* also irrigation cess merged in the assessment

as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings No. R. 212, dated 30th July 1894.

(*f*) Columns 6 and 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census will be entered in column 6 subject to such alterations as are necessitated by any change in the constitution of the districts, and the figures in column 11 are subject to such alteration as may be necessitated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villages or other causes.

(*g*) Column 7 is arrived at by column 5 being divided by column 6.

(*h*) Column 8 does not include Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Land Revenue on alienated villages which are included in column 5.

(*i*) Column 9 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*a*).

Column 10 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*b*).

Column 12 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 11.

9. *Table D.*—The form prescribed by the Government of India is intended to show the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. For Mysore (where the prevailing tenure is raiyatwari and the accounts are kept villagewar), the first four classes and classes VII and VIII will be left blank, all raiyatwari holdings will be included in class V, the heading thereof being altered from "peasant proprietors paying separately" to "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)" and all inams (Jahgirs, whole Inam and Kayamgutta villages and minor inams in Sirkar villages) will be entered in class VI, Lease-holders of gold mines will be shown under class IX "others."

(*a*) Number of estates.—This represents practically the number of separate pattas issued or khates recorded in the Land Revenue Register. Two or more estates belonging to the same proprietor, if they are separately recorded in the Revenue Ledgers and form the subjects of separate pattas, will be separately reckoned for this return.

(*b*) Number of villages.—This shows the total number of villages (primary, of course) populated and unpopulated, *i.e.*, the areas constituted as villages by the Survey and Settlement Department.

(*c*) Number of holders.—One proprietor may be reckoned twice or oftener as the owner of two or more estates separately recorded according to the number of pattas held by him.

(*d*) Item 5½, gross assessment.—Between items 5 and 6 of the Government of India form, an item numbered 5½ should be opened to show "gross assessment." This, in the case of raiyatwari lands, will be the survey assessment and water-tax, and in the case of alienated lands, it will be combined quit-rent and water-rate (if any) payable to Government: in both cases without deducting remissions and other deductions, if any.

10. *Table E.*—This table is intended to show the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritence are not to be taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers such as leases, mortgages, etc. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale or gift) should be included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." These voluntary transfers will be entered in columns 4 and 5 and columns 8 and 9 (private contract or gift). On the other hand, under heading "By order of Court," columns 2 and 3 and columns 6 and 7 are included—

(1) Changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors, and

(2) (*a*) All cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties,

(*b*) Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government are bought by Government will be excluded from this table.

The particulars contained in columns 2 to 21 should be entered for each district opposite to details under column 1 "Class of tenure," *viz.*, (*a*) Revenue-paying and (*b*) wholly or partially revenue-free.

The information contained in Table E will be entirely based upon that *furnished for each village* in Village Account Form No. 6 (Statement of Increase and Decrease) and its enclosure.